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*** It is now 9/20/07 1:55:20 PM ***

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In addition to distilled expert analysis reflected in *DWPI* expanded titles and abstracts, other enhancements include original patent filing details, multiple patent images, easy cut-and-paste patent family data, and much more.

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New features available in the latest release of DialogLink 5 (November 2005)

- Ability to resize images for easier incorporation into DialogLink Reports
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- Ability to set up Dialog Alerts by Chemical Structures and the addition of Index Chemicus as a structure searchable database
- Support for connections to STN Germany and STN Japan services

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*** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***

NEW FILES RELEASED

***BIOSIS Previews Archive (File 552)
***BIOSIS Previews 1969-2007 (File 525)
***Engineering Index Backfile (File 988)
***Trademarkscan - South Korea (File 655)

RESUMED UPDATING

***File 141, Reader's Guide Abstracts

RELOADS COMPLETED

***File 156, ToxFile
***Files 154 & 155, MEDLINE
***File 5, BIOSIS Previews - archival data added
***Files 340, 341 & 942, CLAIMS/U.S. Patents - 2006 reload now online

DATABASES REMOVED

Chemical Structure Searching now available in Prous Science Drug
Data Report (F452), Prous Science Drugs of the Future (F453),
IMS R&D Focus (F445/955), Pharmaprojects (F128/928), Beilstein
Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus
(File 302).

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>>>a specific database by entering HELP NEWS <file number>.<<<

? Help Off Line

* * *

Connecting to Suzanne Noakes - Dialog - 276629

Connected to Dialog via SMS002032825

? b 155 biosci medicine 399

>>>W: 44 is unauthorized

76 is unauthorized

138 is unauthorized

3 of the specified files are not available

[File 155] **MEDLINE(R)** 1950-2007/Sep 17

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[File 5] **Biosis Previews(R)** 1926-2007/Sep W2

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[File 24] **CSA Life Sciences Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jun

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[File 28] **Oceanic Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jun

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[File 34] **SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci** 1990-2007/Sep W4

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[File 35] **Dissertation Abs Online** 1861-2007/Jul

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[File 40] **Enviroline(R)** 1975-2007/Jul

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[File 50] **CAB Abstracts** 1972-2007/Aug

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[File 98] **General Sci Abs** 1984-2007/Sep

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[File 136] **BioEngineering Abstracts** 1966-2007/Jan
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[File 143] **Biol. & Agric. Index** 1983-2007/Aug
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[File 144] **Pascal** 1973-2007/Sep W1
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[File 164] **Allied & Complementary Medicine** 1984-2007/Sep
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[File 172] **EMBASE Alert** 2007/Sep 13
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[File 185] **Zoological Record Online(R)** 1864-2007/Aug
(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp. All rights reserved.

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[File 357] **Derwent Biotech Res.** 1982-2007/Aug W4
(c) 2007 The Thomson Corp. All rights reserved.

[File 369] **New Scientist** 1994-2007/Aug W2
(c) 2007 Reed Business Information Ltd. All rights reserved.

[File 370] **Science** 1996-1999/Jul W3
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[File 391] **Beilstein Database - Reactions** 2007/Q2
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[File 159] **Cancerlit** 1975-2002/Oct
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[File 162] **Global Health** 1983-2007/Jul
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[File 399] **CA SEARCH(R)** 1967-2007/UD=14713

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[File 444] **New England Journal of Med.** 1985-2007/Aug W3

(c) 2007 Mass. Med. Soc. All rights reserved.

? s peptide(n10)amphiphile

16667 AMPHIPHILE

? s peptide(n10)amphiphil?

2226395 PEPTIDE

82017 AMPHIPHIL?

S2 3662 S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHIL?

? s peptide(n10)amphiphile

2226395 PEPTIDE

16667 AMPHIPHILE

S3 772 S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE

? rd

Processing

>>>W: Duplicate detection is not supported for File 391.

Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S4 462 RD (UNIQUE ITEMS)

? s s4 and py<=2001

Processing

Processing

Processing

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Processing

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Processing

>>>W: One or more prefixes are unsupported
or undefined in one or more files.

462 S4

117077572 PY<=2001

S5 169 S S4 AND PY<=2001

? s s5 and administ?

Processing

169 S5

7268657 ADMINIST?

S6 1 S S5 AND ADMINIST?

? t s6/medium/1

6/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

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MEDLINE(R)

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12905806 PMID: 11033084

Lipoic acid-derived amphiphiles for redox-controlled DNA delivery.

Balakirev M; Schoehn G; Chroboczek J

Institute de Biologie Structurale, Grenoble, France. maxbala@ibs.fr

Chemistry & biology (ENGLAND) Oct 2000 , 7 (10) p813-9 , ISSN: 1074-5521--Print Journal Code:
9500160

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

? s s5 and (nanofiber or nanosheet or nanonetwork)

169 S5

7147 NANOFIBER

739 NANOSHEET

88 NANONETWORK

S7 1 S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK)

? t s7/medium/1

7/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 135)

NewsRx Weekly Reports

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0000055578 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

Nanoscale Designer Molecules Recreate Bone Structure

Angiogenesis Weekly, December 21, 2001, p.8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

Word Count:

1024

? TYPE 055578/full from 135

055578/9 (Direct type from file: 135)

NewsRx Weekly Reports

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0000055578 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Nanoscale Designer Molecules Recreate Bone Structure

Angiogenesis Weekly, December 21, 2001, p.8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Expanded Reporting LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

AUDIENCE: Professional

Word Count:

1024

TEXT: Scientists at Northwestern University have become the first to

design molecules that could lead to a breakthrough in bone repair.

The designer molecules hold promise for the development of a bonelike material to be used for bone fractures or in the treatment of bone cancer patients and have implications for the regeneration of other tissues and organs.

"Recreating natural bone structure at the nanoscale level - the first level of bone structural hierarchy - is what we set out to do with our experiments, and we succeeded," said Northwestern postdoctoral fellow Jeffrey D. Hartgerink, the lead author of a paper reporting these results, which was published in the November 23, 2001, issue of the journal Science.

The molecules self-assemble into a three-dimensional structure that mimics the key features of human bone at the nanoscale level, including the

collagen nanofibers that promote mineralization and the mineral nanocrystals. Collagen - the most abundant protein in the human body - is found in most human tissues, including the heart, eye, blood vessels, skin, cartilage and bone, and gives these tissues their structural strength.

When the synthetic nanofibers form they make a gel that could be used as a sort of glue in bone fractures or in creating a scaffold for other tissues to regenerate. Because of its chemical structure, the nanofiber gel would encourage attachment of natural bone cells, helping to patch the fracture. The gel also could be used to improve implants or hip and other joint replacements.

The findings also map out a path for the creation of many other materials by self-assembly and spontaneous mineralization that take advantage of an inorganic material growing on an organic material (known as a composite) and which could be useful in electronics, photonics, magnetics and catalysis.

"Regenerative medicine is a big frontier," said Samuel I. Stupp, Board of Trustees, professor of materials science, chemistry and medicine, who led the study. "Ideally we want the body to heal itself, in this case to repair bone by encouraging mineralized material to grow on a fibrous scaffold that the body would interpret as natural."

"This work also is an important step in creating an organic scaffold or matrix that can provide cells with the right information to differentiate themselves - into bone cells, neurons or pancreatic cells. This last example is, of course, important in the treatment of diabetes. Cells in any tissue live in an extracellular matrix from which they take their cues. The matrix is like a road map, made up mostly of chemical signals. We've mimicked this for bone, but we have offered a strategy that would work for other tissues of the human body, or to create materials inspired by bone that could be useful in electronics or photonics."

In the study reported in Science, the researchers created self-assembled nanofibers that resemble the collagen fibrils of real bone in shape and size. (A nanofiber, which measures about 8 nanometers in diameter, is 10,000 times smaller than the width of a human hair.)

When the nanofibers were exposed to solutions containing calcium and phosphate ions, the fibers became covered with hydroxyapatite crystals. These thin, rectangular mineral wafers grew on the nanofibers in a direction parallel to the fiber's length - just like the hydroxyapatite

crystal growth on collagen in the formation of real bone.

The assembly of the nanofibers themselves can easily be reversed by changing the pH level of the fibers' environment. The fibers also can be polymerized or cross-linked by oxidation to give them additional strength, a process that also can be reversed.

The versatility of the nanofiber system alone offers the possibility of using the organic fibers as cargo carriers, possibly for drug delivery to a specific point in the body. Natural enzymes found in the body can disassemble the fibers so that their cargo can be released.

"The unique quality of Professor Stupp and his group is the ability to fabricate novel and imaginative macromolecules that self-assemble into new materials," said Lia Addadi, professor of structural biology at the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. "Their creativity has now resulted in the synthesis of a new framework molecule that offers almost unlimited opportunities to investigate aspects of the nanoscale microenvironment involved in biological mineralization. This is a major achievement."

To recreate bone's nanostructure in the laboratory, Stupp and his team designed a cone-shaped molecule, called a peptide-amphiphile, that is bulkier and water-loving on one end (a peptide) and slimmer and water-phobic on the other (an alkyl group).

When in water at low pH, the molecules assemble themselves like spokes on a wheel, with the hydrophobic greasy tail directed to the center, leaving the peptide to face the exterior aqueous environment. This basic structure is repeated so that a long nanofiber is formed, like an insulated copper wire where the insulation is the peptide and the wire the alkyl group. The synthetic fibers orient the growth of the hydroxyapatite crystals so that they mimic the structure found in natural bone.

"Nature uses organic and inorganic materials to build systems with certain properties, such as strong bones," said Stupp, who also is director of Northwestern's Institute for Bioengineering and Nanoscience in Advanced Medicine. "Our system of self-assembly is modeled on nature."

The researchers engineered their peptide structure to attract bone cells, but the chemistry of the peptide is customizable, said Stupp, and can be changed to attract different cells to the fibrous scaffold, such as neurons, cartilage, muscle, liver and pancreas cells.

"These fibers are cell friendly," said Stupp. "Cells like to grow on them." This property could lead to the use of the nanofibers in tissue engineering.

Stupp presented the findings from the Science paper November 26, 2001, at the Materials Research Society's fall meeting in Boston, Massachusetts.

The third author on the paper is Elia Beniash, a postdoctoral research associate in Stupp's group at Northwestern. The research was supported by the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation and the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

This article was prepared by Angiogenesis Weekly editors from staff and other reports.

DESCRIPTORS: All News; Angiogenesis; Cell Biology; Professional News
SUBJECT HEADING: Cell Biology

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Set	Items	Description
S1	772	S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE
S2	3662	S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHIL?
S3	772	S PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE
S4	462	RD (unique items)
S5	169	S S4 AND PY<=2001
S6	1	S S5 AND ADMINIST?
S7	1	S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK)

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169 S5

1146115 CHARGE

S8 6 S S5 AND CHARGE

? t s8/medium/all

8/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

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MEDLINE(R)

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12799229 PMID: 10908363

Compaction of DNA in an anionic micelle environment followed by assembly into phosphatidylcholine liposomes.

Murphy E A; Waring A J; Haynes S M; Longmuir K J

Department of Physiology and Biophysics, College of Medicine, University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-4560, USA.

Nucleic acids research (ENGLAND) Aug 1 2000 , 28 (15) p2986-92 , ISSN: 1362-4962--Electronic Journal Code: 0411011

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

8/3/2 (Item 1 from file: 5)

Fulltext available through: [USPTO Full Text Retrieval Options](#)

Biosis Previews(R)

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08605956 **Biosis No.:** 198783084847

INTERACTION OF BRADYKININ WITH SDS AND CERTAIN ACIDIC LIPIDS

Author: CANN J R (Reprint); VATTER A; VAVREK R J; STEWART J M

Author Address: DEP BIOCHEM/BIOPHYSICS/GENETICS, UNIV COLO HEALTH SCI CENT, 4200 E NINTH AVE, DENVER, COLO 80262, USA**USA

Journal: Peptides (New York) 7 (6): p 1121-1130 1986

ISSN: 0196-9781

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: ENGLISH

8/3/3 (Item 1 from file: 34)

Fulltext available through: [ScienceDirect](#)

SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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01861289 **Genuine Article#:** JG468 **No. References:** 123

SYNTHETIC BILAYER-MEMBRANES - MOLECULAR DESIGN, SELF-ORGANIZATION, AND APPLICATION

Author: KUNITAKE T

Corporate Source: KYUSHU UNIV,FAC ENGN,DEPT CHEM SCI & TECHNOL/FUKUOKA 812//JAPAN/

Journal: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN ENGLISH , 1992 , V 31 , N6 (JUN) , P 709-726

Language: ENGLISH **Document Type:** REVIEW (Abstract Available)

8/3/4 (Item 1 from file: 144)

Fulltext available through: [ScienceDirect](#)

Pascal

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14231804 PASCAL No.: 99-0433389

Salt-resistant alpha-helical cationic antimicrobial peptides

FRIEDRICH C; SCOTT M G; KARUNARATNE N; YAN H; HANCOCK R E W

Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of British Columbia

, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z3, Canada
Journal: Antimicrobial agents and chemotherapy,
1999, 43 (7)
1542-1548
Language: English

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8/3/5 (Item 2 from file: 144)

Fulltext available through: [ScienceDirect](#)
Pascal
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11321080 PASCAL No.: 94-0142240
Influence des interactions electrostatiques et hydrophobes sur la
structure et la dynamique de membranes: une etude par RMN des solides de
l'effet du pH, du cholesterol et de la melittine sur les bicouches d'acide
dimyristoyl phosphatidique
(Effect of electric charges on the structure and dynamics of model
membranes: A solid state NMR study of the effect of pH, Cholesterol and
melittin on dimyristoylphosphatidic acid bilayers)
MAILLET Jean-Christophe; DUFOURC E J, dir
Universite de Bordeaux 1, Francee
Univ.: Universite de Bordeaux 1. FRA Degree: Th. doct.
1993-10; 1993 152 p.
Language: French Summary Language: French; English

8/3/6 (Item 3 from file: 144)

Fulltext available through: [ScienceDirect](#)
Pascal
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01940453 PASCAL No.: 78-0116937

DETECTION OF AMPHIPHILIC PROTEINS AND PEPTIDES IN COMPLEX MIXTURES.
CHARGE-SHIFT CROSSED IMMUNOELECTROPHORESIS AND TWO-DIMENSIONAL
CHARGE-SHIFT ELECTROPHORESIS.

BHAKDI S; BHAKDI-LEHNEN B; BJERRUM O J
PROT. LAB., UNIV. COPENHAGEN, DK-2200 COPENHAGEN N, DENMARK

Journal: BIOCHIM. BIOPHYS. ACTA,
1977

, 470 (1)

35-44

Language: ENGLISH

? TYPE 1861289/full from 34

1861289/9 (Direct type from file: 34)

Fulltext available through: [ScienceDirect](#)

SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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01861289 **Genuine Article#:** JG468 **Number of References:** 123

SYNTHETIC BILAYER-MEMBRANES - MOLECULAR DESIGN, SELF-ORGANIZATION, AND APPLICATION

Author: KUNITAKE T

Corporate Source: KYUSHU UNIV,FAC ENGN,DEPT CHEM SCI & TECHNOL/FUKUOKA 812//JAPAN/

Journal: ANGEWANDTE CHEMIE-INTERNATIONAL EDITION IN ENGLISH , 1992 , V 31 , N6 (JUN) , P 709-726

Language: ENGLISH **Document Type:** REVIEW

Geographic Location: JAPAN

Subfile: SciSearch; CC PHYS--Current Contents, Physical, Chemical & Earth Sciences; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences

Journal Subject Category: CHEMISTRY

Abstract: Lipid bilayers are a most central building block of the biological molecular organization. Their two-dimensional self-assembly is essential to the generation of biological shapes and sizes on the molecular level. The observation that a totally synthetic amphiphile in water is spontaneously assembled to a bilayer structure suggested that bilayer formation is a general physico-chemical phenomenon that is not restricted to particular structures of biolipid molecules. Bilayer formation is now observed for a large variety of synthetic amphiphiles which contain one, two, three, or four alkyl tails. The flexible alkyl tail may be replaced by perfluoroalkyl chains. The supramolecular structures obtained therefrom can be related to the component's molecular structure in many cases. The structural variety and the ease of molecular design make the synthetic bilayer an attractive vehicle for organizing covalently bound functional units and guest molecules. In addition, stable monolayers on water, planar lipid membranes (BLM), and free-standing cast films are obtainable because of the self-assembling property of bilayer-forming compounds. These molecular organizations display common supramolecular features. The use of the cast film as a molecular template provides exciting potential for the production of novel two-dimensional materials.

Identifiers-- KeyWords Plus: CHAIN AMMONIUM AMPHIPHILES; DILUTE AQUEOUS-SOLUTION; SONICATED DIOCTADECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE; LIPID-MODEL AMPHIPHILE; HEAD GROUPS; HELICAL SUPERSTRUCTURES; SURFACTANT VESICLES; CRYSTAL-STRUCTURE; PHASE-TRANSITION; PEPTIDE LIPIDS

Research Fronts: 90-0951 004 (MOLECULAR RECOGNITION; THERMALLY IRREVERSIBLE

PHOTOCHROMIC SYSTEMS; ION-PAIR CHARGE-TRANSFER COMPLEXES OF 4,4'-BIPYRIDINIUM IONS)

90-5469 004 (DODAC VESICLES FORMATION; POLYMERIZABLE LIPID BILAYERS; SYNTHETIC PEPTIDIC AMPHIPHILES; DIOCTADECYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM BROMIDE WATER-SYSTEM)

90-5333 001 (PHOSPHATIDYL CHOLINE BILAYERS; MODEL MEMBRANES; PHOSPHOLIPID MONOLAYERS; ACYL CHAIN PACKING PROPERTIES; AQUEOUS DISPERSIONS; INVERTED HEXAGONAL PHASES)

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KUNIEDA H, 1978, V82, P1710, J PHYS CHEM-US
KUNITAKE T, 1978, V51, P1877, B CHEM SOC JPN
KUNITAKE T, 1983, V56, P3235, B CHEM SOC JPN
KUNITAKE T, 1977, P387, CHEM LETT
KUNITAKE T, 1977, P1337, CHEM LETT
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KUNITAKE T, 1977, V99, P3860, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1980, V102, P549, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1980, V102, P6642, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1981, V103, P5401, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1982, V104, P5547, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1983, V105, P6070, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1984, V106, P1978, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1985, V107, P692, J AM CHEM SOC
KUNITAKE T, 1986, V108, P327, J AM CHEM SOC
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KUNITAKE T, 1985, P833, J CHEM SOC CHEM COMM
KUNITAKE T, 1986, P655, J CHEM SOC CHEM COMM
KUNITAKE T, 1985, V14, P81, MAKROMOL CHEM S
KUNITAKE T, 1986, V46, P221, MEMOIRS FACULTY ENG
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Set	Items	Description
S1	772	S PEPTIDE (N10) AMPHIPHILE
S2	3662	S PEPTIDE (N10) AMPHIPHIL?
S3	772	S PEPTIDE (N10) AMPHIPHILE
S4	462	RD (unique items)
S5	169	S S4 AND PY<=2001

S6 1 S S5 AND ADMINIST?
 S7 1 S S5 AND (NANOFIBER OR NANOSHEET OR NANONETWORK)
 S8 6 S S5 AND CHARGE

? s au=((stupp, S?) or (Stupp s?) or (stupp, S.I.) or (stuff s.i.) or (stupp, s.?) or (stupp s.?))

565 AU=STUPP, S?
 638 AU=STUPP S?
 2 AU=STUPP, S.I.
 0 AU=STUFF S.I.
 211 AU=STUPP, S.?
 95 AU=STUPP S.?

S9 1203 S AU=((STUPP, S?) OR (STUPP S?) OR (STUPP, S.I.) OR (STUFF S.I.) OR (STUPP, S.?) OR (STUPP S.?))

? s s9 and (peptide(n10)amphiphile)

1203 S9
 2226395 PEPTIDE
 16667 AMPHIPHILE
 772 PEPTIDE(10N)AMPHIPHILE

S10 148 S S9 AND (PEPTIDE(N10)AMPHIPHILE)

? s s9 and (peptide(n10)(amphiphile or amphiphilic))

1203 S9
 2226395 PEPTIDE
 16667 AMPHIPHILE
 61052 AMPHIPHILIC
 3206 PEPTIDE(10N) (AMPHIPHILE OR AMPHIPHILIC)

S11 150 S S9 AND (PEPTIDE(N10) (AMPHIPHILE OR AMPHIPHILIC))

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? rd

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S12 53 RD (UNIQUE ITEMS)

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53 S12

117077572 PY<=2001

S13 1 S S12 AND PY<=2001

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Hartgerink J D; Beniash E; Stupp S I

Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Medical School, Northwestern University, 2225 North Campus Drive, Evanston, IL 60208, USA.

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Data Base	Dial Units	Access Charge	Print Credit	Types	Prints	Report	Rank	Links	CSS	Total	
155	2.1180	7.20	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.86	
5	2.3060	13.84	0.00	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.14	
24	0.3610	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	
28	0.0770	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	
34	2.0520	51.05	0.00	14.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.51	
35	0.3540	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.45	
40	0.0700	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	
41	0.0700	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	
45	0.2050	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	
50	0.5410	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.49	
65	1.0500	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.30	
71	0.4410	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.10	
73	1.5430	18.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.36	
91	0.0930	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	
98	0.1610	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	
110	0.0590	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	
135	0.1200	0.65	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.20	
136	0.0750	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	
143	0.1750	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	
144	2.2310	11.05	0.00	5.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.45	
164	0.0640	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	
172	0.0340	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	
185	0.4910	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.02	
357	0.2500	5.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.75	
369	0.0450	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	
370	0.0410	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	
391	0.0930	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
434	1.3000	32.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.34	
467	0.0410	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	
149	0.1640	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	
156	0.3980	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	
159	0.3360	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	
162	0.1640	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.74	
266	0.0820	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	
399	2.8840	36.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.19	
444	0.0520	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	

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